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AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

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Look Forward.

One year the nearer, wife,
Are we to death;
Time, love, that meet'sh life,
Garners our breath.
Let not thy dear face own
Looks of distress;
If days of love are gone,
Sorrows are less.

Look forward cheerily,—
Hope to the last!
Wouldst thou live wearily,
Cling to the past.

ST. LOUIS REVILLE.

THE COPPER REGION.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MINES.—THE INTEREST OF PITTSBURGH IN THAT REGION.—CANAL AT SAULT ST. MARIE.—COPPER SMELTING AND MANUFACTURING IN PITTSBURGH.—Unless one is conversant with what is passing outdoors, and the undercurrent of business, he is apt to be ignorant of many of the most important enterprises of the day. No one who has witnessed and heard and felt the intense excitement among our citizens, during the past month would have suspected that a movement was progressing underneath it, calculated to have an important influence upon the city, unless he had been made acquainted with it by some of those interested. The encouraging accounts which we have lately published concerning the Copper region and more especially the unexampled and unexpected success of the Pittsburgh companies, have excited a very strong spirit of enterprise among our capitalists.

We have taken pains to inquire into the extent of the interest of Pittsburgh in Copper Mining Companies. The result is, we have ascertained that several hundreds of our citizens are directly interested, and that they have leases from Government of at least fifty square miles, on Lake Superior. The number of companies we have not learned. Besides about fifty locations which cover the above extent of territory, a large number also own more or less stock in other eastern companies. These facts will serve to show the extent of the interest of our citizens in Lake Superior.

At the head, not only of these, but all other companies in the Copper Region, the Pittsburgh company now unquestionably stands first. The richness of the veins they have opened and up to this period successfully worked, is unparalleled by any other than those of Mexico and South America. We are well aware that doubts are expressed as to their extent and many are the predictions that they will fail. Perhaps it is well that it is so. But so far as science can foresee no such result is to be expected. All the other locations by Pittsburghers so far as they have been worked promise well, and even should the silver fail, the richness of the copper ore must yield a very large return. Some of that taken out at Copper Harbor yields no less than 80 per cent of pure copper.

From these brief remarks it will readily be seen that the interest of our own and Eastern Companies, on Lake Superior, has become very large. It is also well known that owing to the obstructions in the river at Sault St. Marie, vessels and steamboats cannot pass or repass that point. There is a portage separating Lake Huron and Lake Superior about one quarter of a mile across. The vessels now on the latter Lake were hauled over this portage and launched on Lake Superior. This is the only obstruction between Buffalo, Erie or Cleveland, and the copper country. The ground has been examined by experienced engineers, and pronounced perfectly practicable for a ship canal, at an expense of about \$300,000. It could be made this coming summer and would unlock the immense country, bordering on that great inland sea. If this canal was completed, vessels could load with ore at the Mines, and convey it without breaking bulk to Cleveland or Erie. The great importance of this canal, and the small outlay necessary to make it, are so obvious, the utmost exertions should be made to induce Congress to make an appropriation and cause it to be constructed forthwith. No time is to be lost. We call the attention of our indefatigable representative, Hon. C. Darragh, to the matter and urge those interested, to get up petitions to Congress with the least possible delay. Every Pittsburgher is interested in it as we will proceed to show.

We are pleased to find that so many of our best men have already realized large sums from comparatively trifling investments. We are gratified because they are Pittsburghers, and feel deeply interested in their welfare; and because they are so, we are satisfied every dollar they gain will be brought directly or indirectly to swell the wealth of our city, and contribute to the development of her resources. While therefore we cannot demur to their making themselves safe by having disposed of stock at prices which secure to them handsome sums, we hope those who now hold stock in locations which have turned out well, will hold to it. We are among those who believe that the richness of ore in copper and silver will not fail, and we wish to see the wealth realized from the mines secured to our own citizens. Some who have sold and received large sums for part their stock, certainly have no inducement to sell now when the prospects are far more flattering than they ever were.

We have several times alluded to the project of building Furnaces for smelting the ores, and mills for manufacturing the copper in this city. The great advantages which we possess in every respect ought certainly to induce our copper stockholders to do this. Look at our location. We are precisely at that point from whence we can supply the entire South West, North West, and North at the lowest rates with the manufactured article. We not only have access to all three sections, but freights, as every business man knows, are a mere trifle, because we can ship to any point at the most favorable time. The facility for getting the ore is also great. It can be brought to this city from Erie or Cleveland at very low rates, much lower than it can be sent to Boston. Look at the price of coal—any quantity at \$1 per ton, and even less and that of the very best quality. Then there is the difference in the freight from Boston. The copper now sold here and in the West is brought from that city; but an article manufactured here, would at once take possession of the entire markets enumerated above—just as our Cotton mills have excluded eastern yarns from the western market. It is impossible to specify the great advantage of smelting our own ores and manufacturing our own copper, in so brief an article as this. We are pleased to know, however, that one of our citizens, who, when he undertakes a work, never fails to carry it through, has the matter in hand, and seriously contemplates prosecuting it. He is a genuine Pittsburgher; and will do his best to multiply his sources of wealth.

We have thus rapidly sketched this new and inviting field in which our city is now much interested. We have strong hopes that those of our citizens individually interested will endeavor to make our own city the great seat of copper manufacturing in the West. It is so obviously their interest to do it, we think the subject needs only to be brought to their consideration to lead to a decision. But some one must take the lead. The furnaces and mills must be built, whether by the gentleman we have taken the liberty to allude to, or a company. If by the latter, and a charter is necessary, the present session of the Legislature is as favorable a period as and to procure it. The cost will be but little to get it, and the work can be prosecuted at leisure. In a few months the veins worked by the Pittsburgh companies will have yielded some thousands of tons of ore, and if the furnaces were erected this summer a stock of ore sufficient to keep them in operation during the winter could easily be brought from the Lakes this summer. The small Pittsburgh companies will want to sell their ore or have it smelted; and it would be to their interest to bring it home if a smelting establishment were in operation here.

Tragic Romance in Real Life.

The Winchester Virginian says.—A young woman, named Hoover arrived in our town, by the cars on Saturday week last, and from her needy circumstances, claimed, and received the aid of some benevolent citizens. With her was an elderly lady, her friend who accompanied her from Lafayette, Ohio. On her way from Wheeling and Cumberland, the stage in which they were, was upset in crossing a creek, and a small basket containing some clothing and all the money they had, was swept down with the stream. The morning after her arrival, the young lady hurried on to Cedar Creek, in this county, anxious to see her parents, who had left her seven years ago in the family of a friend, being compelled themselves by sickness to leave Ohio and return to Virginia in pursuit of health. Her disappointment may be conceived, when she found, on reaching her home, that her father, anxious about her return, having collected his little dues and sold some of his property, had just started for the West! But deeper grief awaits her still. A letter received by our Postmaster, communicated the sad tidings that her affectionate parent on his return home, on foot, was shot by a man named Martin, who threw himself into his company under the guise of friendship, and murdered him for his little money. The letter enclosed a part of the old man's shroud. The murderer was arrested. Imagination can hardly weave a more tragic tale.

FOOT PRINTS ON ROCKS.

The St. Louis Republican calls to our remembrance a singular phenomenon which attracted much attention about thirty years since, and we glean the following description from its columns.—At the early settlement of St. Louis, on the river bank then—properly speaking now, the wharf—near what was at that time extreme low water mark, was to be seen, in hard limestone rock, the impression of TWO FEET, so perfect that art could add nothing to their faultless proportions. The road lay along and under an abrupt ledge of rocks, and the foot prints were so far to the east as to be untouched for years. For a considerable portion of every year they were, of course, covered by the water, but the attrition—the constant working of the current and the sand; seemed to make no impression upon the smooth and beautiful slab of rock. A gentleman caused this stone to be quarried and removed to his place of business, in 1816 or 1817. It was taken out in one piece, about eight feet long, three feet six inches wide and one foot thick. The feet indicated the position of a man with his face up the river. On the face of this stone was a mark, which, the gentleman thinks, escaped the observation of many persons. "The individual who made these foot prints stood facing, or looking up the shore, and while in that position, it appears as if he had reached forward, and, with a small stick, or with his finger had made an irregular or oval mark near his toes. The impression of the oval mark was about the same depth all round as that of the foot prints; and in laying off the stone for cutting out, I brought the inner side of the oval mark to about the centre of the stone, thereby preserving the whole entire." It is added, that those who were quarrying had seen "other foot prints, and the prints of hands of children near them."

This gentleman had the stone in his possession for some years. What was then regarded as extravagant sums of money, were offered for it, although Gov. Clarke, he says, had proffered a Frenchman two dollars to quarry out the rock, and it was declined. It was sold to Frederick Rapp, of Harmony, Indiana, for \$150. The stone was afterwards used, it is said, as a platform to a church in Harmony, it is now understood to be preserved in Dr. Owen's museum of objects of Natural history, at that place.

The existence of these remarkable impressions in the rock, is known to many. But, how were they formed? Were they the work of art? And if so, with what implement were they made? The race of red men, once the denizens of this vast territory, had not, so far as known, the implements necessary to the execution of so faultless a piece of work, nor are they known to have exercised themselves in this way. If not done by them, how were such impressions made? If a petrification, would not the constant washing of the water and sand have obliterated the prints, even while undergoing the process of formation? These are questions upon which casuists may hang theories, as they have done upon the mounds, and the prairies, and the extraordinary geological formations, confounding the wisdom of the wise, the speculations of the learned, and the traditions of the people.—Pitts. American.

How England obtained Ireland

The venerable John Quincy Adams, in his able speech in the House of Representatives, on Monday of last week, while urging the validity of our title to Oregon said:—

"The Pope was in the custom of giving away not only all barbarous countries, with all their inhabitants, but at times, civilized countries too. He dethroned sovereigns, laid their kingdoms under an interdict, and excommunicated them; and all this was submitted to. And the Government of Great Britain at this day holds Ireland by no other title. Three hundred years before the grant to Ferninund and Isabella, Pope Adrian gave Ireland to Henry II. of England; and England holds the Island under that title now, unless, indeed she sets up another title by conquest; but Ireland, if in form conquered, has been in almost perpetual rebellion ever since. England has been obliged to reconquer her some half dozen times, and if she means to do it again now she must begin soon. The question has been raised whether Ireland shall be independent, and if we get into war with England it will be a pretty serious matter for her to maintain her title."

CRANBERRIES.

The quantity of cranberries sold at Faneuil Hall market during the past season, we are informed, amounted to about eight thousand bushels; which, at three dollars a bushel, the average price at which they were sold amounted to twenty four thousand dollars. How much sugar will be consumed in cooking this exceedingly acid fruit, we have no means of judging.—Boston Journal.

THE YEAR 1848.

Since the pending Oregon debate begun a very open suspicion has been repeatedly expressed on the floor of Congress, as our readers have seen, and is quite widely entertained by the observant part of the Public, that no little of the movements and a great part of the violence of the speeches is to be referred to certain aspirations that belong the year of Grace which we had placed at the head of this article.

Our neighbor of the Democratic government paper evidently likes not these signs of competition, and thinks that there are somewhere Republican, say Democratic, spirits more aspiring than prudent or modest; and he therefore admonisheth them of late as follows:

"We are free to say, too, that it will operate against rather than in favor of any man, whose friends should prematurely and unnecessarily precipitate him upon the country as their favorite candidate.—It cannot be too earnestly, too distinctly, impressed upon every man that it is of no advantage to any one to be brought forward at this time—to scheme for his election—to shape measures for his success. It is rather a serious disadvantage to any aspirant. It will disgust the people. It will raise rival interests up against him. As in the sports of the turf, let any man run ahead at first, all the other horses will run against him, and try to run him down. Let no man, then, pretend to suspect us of adhesion, of preference to any one—of even dreaming of any man's election. We would gravely spurn such a supposition, if it were not almost too ridiculous for serious rebuke or a moment's consideration."

Let no man be advised enough, then, to imagine that the people have, or can be by war-speeches made to have, any special favor for him. Should he try it, there shall be a "run" at him, and the country's love shall be turned to hate.—And, above all things, let nobody delude himself with the idea that the "Union" means this time to "sink or swim with Mr. Van Buren," or with any body else, until after he shall be elected. Attend, then, all ye that are in a hurry to be great without leave! Wait till all is ready!—Ye shall all have a chance, if ye do as ye are bid; and ye shall all, in due time, be dealt with as fairly—as at the Baltimore Convention.

It is usual and useful, however, after having checked the faithful with the law, to refresh and encourage their hearts with prophecy; accordingly, the "Union," a little after, permits a dim view of the future, as follows:

"They (the people) are not now thinking of who shall be the successor of Mr. Polk. The Government belongs to the people of the several sovereign States.—It is theirs to give and theirs to take away the highest office in their gift; and if the President does his duty, as we believe he will, and puts his stamp, by the success of his measures, on the mode of his selection, it is for the people to tell again their most distinguished men to bide their time, and wait till the people shall call them into the public service."

Now, this is by no means as clear as it might be; it strikes us that "the Party," the "Cohesives," will comprehend it. If it means any thing, it means but this: "It is the people's to give and the people's to take away [or not take away] the highest office in their gift; and if the President does his duty, and puts his stamp, by the success of his measures, on the mode of his selection, then the most distinguished men [all other candidates] must abide their time, and salt up their hopes for another season, some four years later than 1848."

We trust that all other candidates, and their respective friends, will take heed accordingly.—Nat. Intel.

From California.

The Arkansas Gazette says that Mr. Leavitt has received a large number of letters with reference to his contemplated expedition to California. It is supposed that from five hundred to one thousand American emigrants will start from Fort Smith on the first of April, for the purpose of establishing a colony at San Diego Bay. That Bay is south of San Francisco, and situated due west of the head of Gulf of California. It is said to possess the greatest advantages for commerce, and to be the most favorable place in California for a new colony.

The shocks that were felt last October in Long Island, Connecticut, and various other places, are explained by late advices from the East. It appears that repeated shocks of Earthquakes were felt at Smyrna, Calcutta, &c. about that time, occasioning much damage and alarm.—Eight houses fell at Ploumari and forty more were damaged, as well as some twenty-five shops and warehouses. Only two of the eighty houses at Liskoli were standing. At Assam there were three shocks, two of which were very violent, accompanied by great noises and undulations of the earth. At the latest dates continued shocks were felt at Calcutta.

From the American Agriculturist. The prospects of the Farmers of the United States.

We think we can discern in the causes of the present price of products, reasonably prosperous condition for the agriculturists of the United States for some years to come. The crops throughout a considerable portion of Europe have been seriously diminished during the past season, and to such an extent as to have created a large demand for various articles of produce from our own country. Owing to a bad season, the wheat and other grain crops, not only of England, Scotland, and Ireland, but also on the continent, have been somewhat deficient; while the potatoe rot has cut short this main article of food from large masses of the population. The North of Europe, from which large supplies of grain are annually drawn, has partaken to no inconsiderable extent in a deficiency of crop, while the region of the Black Sea, which annually exports largely, has at least not augmented its production. The millions are to be fed abroad, and to no other country can they look for a full supply of food but to our own. Added to the unusual deficiency of the Eastern hemisphere a rapidly growing demand has sprung up in Europe of late years for different items of American production, such as salted beef and pork, lard, oil, tallow, hides, butter, cheese, wool, &c., which has relieved our home market of all the surplus produce at remunerating prices. This demand is constantly augmenting, and active, prosperous condition of foreign manufactures has rendered their continual importation a matter of absolute certainty.

The operation of our tariff has, on the other hand, diverted no inconsiderable portion of our former agricultural classes into manufacturers, who have thus shifted sides & become consumers instead of producers. So long as this policy shall be persisted in, a healthy division of the industrial classes of our country will be maintained, and the ordinary products of our farmers will continue to command fair prices; while the increasing demand for various articles for their use, hitherto but little cultivated among us, will gradually induce their production to a large extent, and at profitable prices. Among these are silk, hemp, flax, indigo, &c.

There is in addition, every probability of some relaxation in the very stringent policy of Great Britain, in regard to the admission of some of our agricultural staples, such as wheat, flour, and potatoes, and especially in the most free admission of maize, or Indian corn. Should this anticipation be realized, we may confidently rely on a large and permanent demand for these staples at such prices as will afford a most satisfactory return to the producer. The exhaustion of the ordinary supply in Europe, from the present deficiency, cannot be wholly obviated by another season's full crop.—The magazines of grain abroad, which are providentially filled through successive years of excess of production, will have been nearly or quite exhausted before the next harvest, and the minimum of price then will not have been reached, till several good crops have been secured.—Add to this, population in Europe is rapidly multiplying under the favoring influences of universal peace, and it has in many sections already reached that point when agriculture, in the present state of its science and practice, is barely sufficient to enable production to meet the demands of the citizens now extensively engaged in manufactures, commerce, and the various arts.

To the inhabitants of the West and Southwestern States of the Union, an additional cause of remuneration, will be found in the increasing facilities and diminished rates for conveying their products to market. New and spacious avenues are opening in various directions; by which their produce will find a direct and economical transmission to the large eastern markets. Among these are the Wabash canal, already navigable some 200 miles, but soon to be completed from the permanently navigable waters of that river to Lake Erie, some 300 miles; the Miami canal, connecting Cincinnati and Lake Erie, which, with the former, are direct highways for western Ohio, and nearly all of Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee; and a part of Arkansas and Alabama; the Illinois canal, to be finished within the present year, and capable of using similar facilities to Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri.

Railroads, too, are starting into life in different directions in the west, and opening their iron thoroughfares for the accommodation of our western farmers, who thus have facilities for the transmission of various perishable articles to distant markets, where they can arrive uninjured, and find a profitable sale, which the hitherto tardy means of conveyance rendered impossible.

Under all the circumstances of the prospect before us, we may confidently say to our farmers, without some material and adverse policy, in the administration of our own national affairs, your prospects are bright for the immediate future. Our monetary and industrial system is in a most healthy condition; reason and

common sense have resumed their reign throughout the country; the legitimate avenue of agriculture, foreign and domestic commerce, manufactures, and the various arts, are all appropriately filled, and in successful prosecution. It is in the power of the agriculturists of the country to keep them where they are. The balance of power is with you. If true to your own interests, and you rightly adhere to our present wise system, along and bright career of prosperity is before you. Your destiny is in your hands; and it is for you to watch carefully the administration of public affairs, and see to it that no false theoretical principles of government, no rampant or unhalloved ambition whether national or individual, be permitted to thrust disorder into our present beneficent system, and snatch from you the legitimate fruits of your own skill and industry—lay your plans at once for an increased production in every department of your farming operations, not by attempting the cultivation of more acres than you can profitably attend to, but by enriching, and rendering more productive by careful tillage, what you have now under management. Introduce the best systems of husbandry into your practice, the best seeds and the best implements; carefully harvest and lay up beyond the risk of injury or waste, your surplus crops, and hold them for the best probable market; avoid running in debt, and pay such as are already contracted. With the adoption of such a system rigidly adhered to, the expiration of the ensuing five years may see you the most prosperous class within the Union, if you are not decidedly so at this present moment.

MELANCHOLY STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

FIFTEEN LIVES LOST.

The Steamboat Saladin, from Nashville, came in contact, on the night of the 13th Feb., when near Pilcher's Point, with the steamboat Congress, going up the river. Fifteen persons on board the Congress were killed by the collision or subsequently drowned; but their names are not given. The New Orleans Picayune says:—

The cabin of the Congress separated from the hull and was towed down to Lake Providence by the Saladin. The hull of the Congress immediately sunk.

We learn further that in consequence of the collision the connecting pipes of the engine of the Congress burst, severely scalding several of her passengers.—The Brunette brought down some of injured passengers of the Congress, and landed them at Vicksburg.

The New Orleans papers received last night state that 15 or 20 persons were drowned and 10 scalded.

What Next.

A Yankee at Cambridge, (Mass.) has invented a sewing machine. It is very compact, not occupying a space of more than about six inches each way. It runs with so much ease that we should suppose one person might easily operate twenty or thirty of them, and the work is done in a most thorough and perfect manner. Both sides of a seam look alike, appearing to be beautifully stitched, and the seam is closer and more uniform than when sewed by the hand. It will sew straight or curved seams with equal facility, and so rapidly that it takes but two minutes to sew the whole length of the outside seam of a pair of pantaloons. It sets 400 stitches a minute with perfect ease, and the proprietor thinks there is no difficulty in setting 700 in a minute. The thread is less worn by this process than by hand sewing, and consequently retains more of its strength.

The World's Convention.

A convention of Lutheran Ministers was held at Frederick, on Wednesday; and the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the "World's Convention," which is to meet in London in June:

Rev. Dr. Schmucker, of Gettysburg, Rev. Dr. Kurtz, of Baltimore; Rev. Dr. Morris, of do; Rev. Dr. of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Pohlman, of Albany; Rev. T. Stork, of Philadelphia; Rev. J. M'Cron, of Chester co., Pa. Frederick Smith, Esq. of Chambersburg.

Some of these gentlemen, we understand, have already made arrangements for their passage to Europe, and expect to sail in two or three weeks. They will visit Germany, and other parts of Europe, before they return.—Chambersburg Whig.

In a single century, for thousand millions of human beings appear on the surface of the earth—act their busy parts, and sink back into its peaceful bosom.

An English paper contains an account of the flogging of a sailor boy in the British merchant service, upon whose lacerated back vitriol was poured!